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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/847,474	05/02/2001	Guangming Shi	990517	6899

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QUALCOMM INCORPORATED
5775 MOREHOUSE DR.
SAN DIEGO, CA 92121

EXAMINER
DAO, MINH D

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2618	

DATE MAILED: 07/28/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	09/847,474	SHI ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	MINH D. DAO	2618	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE *3* MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *17 July 2006*.

2a)☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☐ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1,3-7,9-13,15-19 and 21-24* is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1,3-7,9-13,15-19 and 21-24* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Arguments

1. Applicant's arguments filed 05/11/2006 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

In response to applicant's remarks (page 6,7), regarding claims 7 and 19, that Ho teaches a voice recognition module but does not disclose associating an address identifier with alphanumeric characters. Examiner disagrees. Ho, col. 4, lines 55-67 to col. 5, lines 1-14, discloses a voice recognition module that recognizes each individual character in the form of human voice and enters the recognized characters as a next character in the display. Therefore, as it is also well known in the art of voice recognizing, the voice recognition module of Ho has to identify and match or associate each of the spoken characters with its memory or database where the characters to be recognized are stored in order to recognize the characters appeared on the display.

Claims 7-12, 19-24 remain rejected for the reason stated above.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

2. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the

invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

3. Claims 1-10, 12-22, 24 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kato (US 6,263,202) in view of Ho et al. (US 5,805,298).

Regarding claim 1, Kato teaches a system for data entry in a wireless communication device (See figure 5), the system comprising: an audio-input device to receive audio-data (Figure 5, item 40); a voice-recognition engine (figure 5, item 50) to receive and analyze the audio-data, wherein the voice-recognition engine is configured to interpret the audio-data as matching a selected one of a set of alphanumeric characters to use in conjunction with the operation of the wireless communication device (col. 4, lines 55-67; col. 5, lines 1-4; figure 2, items 12 and 14); and a memory to store the selected alphanumeric character for subsequent use in conjunction with the operation of the wireless communication device (figure 5, item 54, 50 and 42); the system further

comprising a processor to execute the selected command (Reference Ho, figure 2, item 214). However, Kato fails to teach that the voice-recognition engine is further configured to interpret the audio-data as matching a selected one of a set of commands. Ho, in an analogous art, teaches this limitation (col. 4, lines 55-67; col. 5, lines 1-14). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to provide the teaching of Ho to Kato so that the system of Kato would be able to be configured to interpret the audio-data as matching a selected one of a set of alphanumeric characters to use in conjunction with the operation of the wireless communication device, and a set of commands in order to allow entry of commands by voice as taught by Ho. The combination of the teachings of Kato and Ho further teaches a processor to execute the selected command (Reference Ho, figure 2, item 214).

Regarding claim 3, the combination of the teachings of Kato and Ho teaches that the system of claim 1, further comprising a transmitter to transmit the selected alphanumeric character to a remote location (Reference Kato, figure 2, item 14 and 1205).

Regarding claim 4, the combination of the teachings of Kato and Ho teaches that the system of claim 1, wherein the memory (Reference Kato, figure 5, item 54; col. 6, lines 47-48) stores a plurality of selected alphanumeric characters, the plurality of selected alphanumeric characters comprising at least a portion of an electronic message, the

system further comprising a transmitter to transmit the electronic message to a remote location (Reference Kato, col. 4, lines 55-67; col. 5, lines 1-4; figure 2, items 12 and 14).

Regarding claim 5, the combination of the teachings of Kato and Ho teaches that the system of claim 4 wherein the electronic message is compatible with a short-messaging-service protocol (Reference Kato, figure 2, the Electronic Mail Transmission 1023).

Regarding claims 6 and 18, the combination of the teachings of Kato and Ho teaches a system wherein the voice-recognition engine is configured to interpret the audio-data as matching a selected one of a set of commands (Reference Ho, col. 4, lines 55-67; col. 5, lines 1-14) to process the electronic message (Reference Kato, col. 4, lines 55-60), the system further comprising a processor to execute the selected command (Reference Ho, figure 2, item 214).

Regarding claim 7, the combination of the teachings of Kato and Ho teaches system comprising:

a system for storing addresses in a wireless communication device (Reference Kato, see figure 5), the system comprising: an audio-input device to receive audio-data (Reference Kato, Figure 5, item 40); a voice-recognition engine to receive and analyze the audio-data, wherein the voice-recognition engine is configured to interpret the audio-data as matching a selected one of a set of alphanumeric characters (Reference Kato,

col. 4, lines 55-67; col. 5, lines 1-4), a processor to associate an address-identifier with a plurality of selected alphanumeric characters (reference Ho, figure 2, item 214; col. 4, lines 55-67; col. 5, lines 1-14); and a memory to store the plurality of selected alphanumeric characters in association with the associated address-identifier wherein the voice-recognition engine is further configured to interpret the audio-data as matching a selected one of a set of commands to process the plurality of selected alphanumeric characters and the associated address-identifier, the processor executing the selected command (reference Ho , col. 4, lines 55-67; col. 5, lines 1-14).

Regarding claims 9 and 21, the combination of the teachings of Kato and Ho teaches that the system of claim 7 wherein the plurality of selected alphanumeric characters associated with the address-identifier represents at least part of a destination telephone number (Reference Ho, col. 4, lines 55-67; col. 5, lines 1-14).

Regarding claims 10 and 22, the combination of the teachings of Kato and Ho teaches that the system of claim 7 wherein the plurality of selected alphanumeric characters associated with the address-identifier represents at least part of an electronic address (Reference Ho, col. 4, lines 55-67; col. 5, lines 1-14).

Regarding claims 12 and 24, the combination of the teachings of Kato and Ho teaches that the system of claim 7 wherein the voice-recognition engine is further configured to

interpret the audio-data as the address-identifier (Reference Ho, col. 4, lines 55-67; col. 5, lines 1-14).

Regarding claim 13, the claim has the same limitations as that of claim 1, and therefore is interpreted and rejected for the same reason set forth in the rejection of claim 1.

Regarding claim 15, the combination of the teachings of Kato and Ho teaches that the method of claim 13, further comprising transmitting the selected alphanumeric character to a remote location (Reference Kato, figure 2, item 14 and 1205).

Regarding claim 16, the combination of the teachings of Kato and Ho teaches that the method of claim 13, further comprising storing a plurality of selected alphanumeric characters (reference Kato, figure 5, item 54; col. 6, lines 47-48), the plurality of selected alphanumeric characters comprising at least a portion of an electronic message, and transmitting the electronic message to a remote location (reference Kato, col. 4, lines 55-67; col. 5, lines 1-4; figure 2, items 12 and 14).

Regarding claim 17, the combination of the teachings of Kato and Ho teaches that the method of claim 16 wherein the message is compatible with a short-messaging-service protocol (reference Kato, figure 2, the Electronic Mail Transmission 1023).

Regarding claim 19, the claim has the same limitations as that of claims 1, 7, and 13, therefore is interpreted and rejected for the same reason set forth in the rejections of claim 1, 7, and 13.

4. Claims 11, 23 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kato (US 6,263,202) in view of Ho et al. (US 5,805,298) and further in view of Levine (US 6,792,082).

Regarding claims 11 and 23, the combination of the teachings of Kato and Ho teaches the limitations of claims 7 and 19 and fails to teach that the plurality of selected alphanumeric characters associated with the address-identifier represents at least part of a street address. Levine teaches this limitation (col. 5, lines 4-10; col. 5, lines 60-67). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to combine the address-identifier that represents at least part of a street address of Levine to Ho and Kato for the billing purpose of the system.

Conclusion

5. **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within

TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to MINH D. DAO whose telephone number is 571-272-7851. The examiner can normally be reached on 8:30 AM - 5:00 PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, MATTHEW ANDERSON can be reached on 571-272-4177. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

Minh Dao
AU 2618
July 22, 2006

Mathew Anderson
Superviser AU 2618